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November 4,2002

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Via Electronic Filing and Hand Delivery Ms. Marlene H. Dortch Secretary

Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street. S.W. Washington, D.C. 20554

A 1964 COMMENSOR PORTS CORNEL SECTION OF THE PROPERTY TRANS

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

Re: *Ex Parte* Presentation

IB Docket No. 01-185, Flexibility for Delivery & Communications by Mobile Satellite Service Providers in the 2 GHz Band, the L-Band,

and the 1.6/2.4 GHz band;

File No. SAT-ASG-20010302-00017 et al., Application & Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary LLC to Launch and Operate a Next-

Generation Satellite System

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary LLC ("MSV") hereby files an original and four (4) copies of the attached paper entitled "Co-Channel Interference to Inmarsat-4 Using Example Spot Beam Pattern Provided by Inmarsat" for inclusion in the record of the above-captioned proceedings.

Very truly yours,

David S. Konczal

cc: Paul Locke

Co-Channel Interference to Inmarsat-4 Using Example Spot Beam Pattern Provided by Inmarsat

Prepared by:

Gary G. Churan (Director - Systems Analysis & Optimization, MSV)

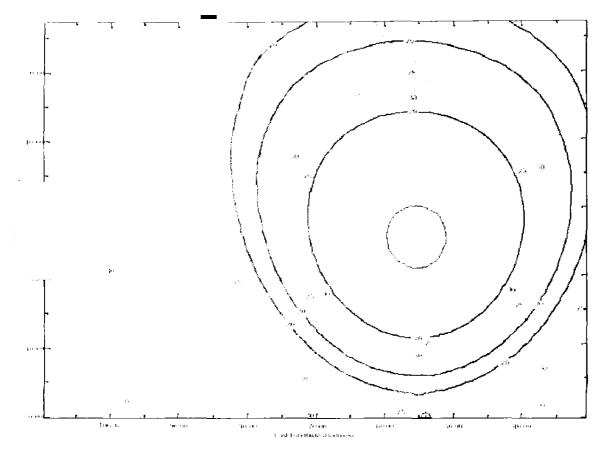
November 4,2002



Analysis of Co-Channel Interference to Inmarsat-4 Using Example Spot Beam Pattern Provided by Inmarsat

In its most recent filing. Inmarsat continues to claim that mobile terminals operating on MSV's proposed ATC system will cause harmful interference to Inmarsat's satellite operations and prevent co-channel sharing between the satellites operated by MSV and Inmarsat. Inmarsat Ex Parte (September 9, 2002). For rhe first time, Inmarsat provides significant additional information regarding its system design and antenna patterns, sufficient for a more detailed analysis of its claims. The analysis that follows examines the impact of MSV's ATC operations on the case that Inmarsat puts forward - that of an Inmarsat-4 satellite beam that would have at least a 20 dB discrimination contour over the United States. The analysis confirms two key points that MSV has been making all along: (i) MSV's ATC operations would have no significant impact on Inmarsat's co-channel operations (less than a two percent increase in $\Delta T/T$) anti (ii) co-channel sharing may be problematic not due to any effect related to the ATC but due to satellite-only operations (there would be almost a thirty percent increase in Inmarsat's co-channel $\Delta T/T$ due to MSV's satellite-only operations),

Fig. 1: Inmarsat's Example of an Inmarsat-4 Satellite Beam (Reproduced from Inmarsat's September 9, 2002 filing)



In its September 9, 2002 filing Inmarsat claimed that the satellite beam pattern of Figure 1 above is "one of the many beams on Inmarsat-4 that Inmarsat expects will be able to share spectrum

with MSV on a co-channel basis, and that would he adversely affected by ATC deployment". The spot beam contour of Fig. 1 also appeared in Inmarsat's September 12, 2002 Ex-Parte presentation. There, Inmarsat included a global service area map for Inmarsat-4 at 54° W.L. showing the coverage areas of the Inmarsat-? spot beams. Comparing this service area map to Fig. 1. Inmarsat's example spot beam above aligns most closely to spot beam cell location "91" on Inmarsat's service area map. However, Inmarsat in its September I2 filing clearly indicates that spot beam 91, as well as most of its neighbors, are "1-4 beams In which MSV satellite use likely precludes co-frequency reuse." Needless to say that this contradicts the claim in Inmarsat's September 9, 2002 filing that this beam is one "that Inmarsat expects will he able to share spectrum with MSV on a co-channel basis."

Despite Inmarsat's conflicting statements and admission that its example beam shown in Fig. I is in fact <u>not</u> a candidate for co-channel frequency reuse due to expected satellite user interference, MSV has nonetheless performed a detailed interference analysis for this beam using the side lobe discrimination pattern provided by Inmarsat in Fig. 1. The analysis and numerical results are described below.

Potential Interference from MSV's Terminals Operating in Satellite Mode:

The example spot beam coverage pattern for MSV's next-generation satellite system has been provided in previous MSV filings (e.g., MSV Ex Parte Presentation, "MSV's Next Generation Satellite System Coordination and Interference Considerations" (January 10, 2002)) and is reproduced as Fig. 2 below:

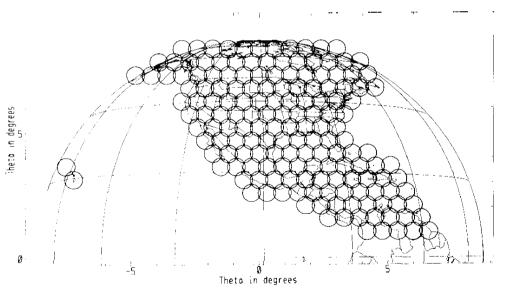


Fig. 2: MSV's Next Generation Satellite Spot Beam Pattern

The Inmarsat-4 spot beam in Fig. I produces concentric side lobes that overlap MSV's satellite coverage area shown in Fig. 2. To determine the precise areas of overlap, the side lobe contour lines shown in Fig. 1 were digitized and then transformed from longitude-latitude scale to a satellite azimuth-elevation scale as viewed from MSV's orbital location of 101"W.L. This

allows accurate projection of the Inmarsat-4 spot beam side lohe pattern onto MSV's satellire service area.

The overlay of Inmarsat's spot beam side lobe pattern forms nine distinct regions of I-4 satellire antenna discrimination over MSV's satellite service area, as shown in Fig. 3. The mean values of antenna discrimination for the nine regions, shown in the legend, were estimated by taking the dB-average of their bordering contour lines from Fig.1. For Region 6, which is bordered by 20 dB contour lines on both sides, a mean discrimination value of 19 dB was assumed, because the pattern indicates that a local minimum occurs in this region.

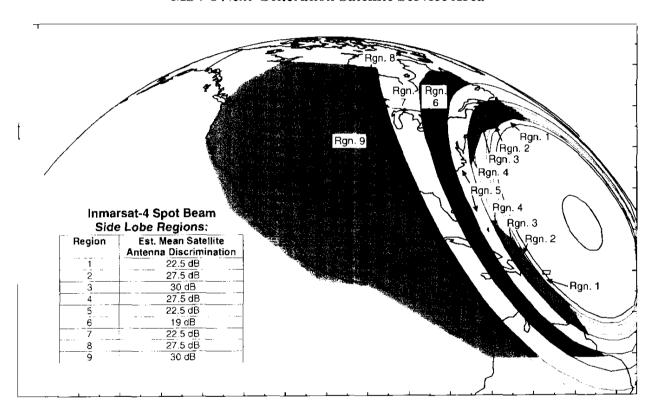


Fig. 3: Projection of Inmarsat Spot Beam Side Lobes Onto MSV's Next-Generation Satellite Service Area

Those portions of MSV's satellite service area shown in Fig. 2 that have less than abour 5" elevation angle to Inmarsat-4 at 54" W.L. were excluded from regions defined in Fig. 3, because users of MSV's satellite service in these areas would be unlikely to have clear line-of-sight to Inmarsat-4 due to the low elevation angles.

The areas of the nine regions in Fig. 3 were estimated graphically by calculating the solid angle (in square-degrees) within the perimeter defining each region. These numerical values were rhen divided by rhe coverage area of an MSV satellite spot beam to provide the expected number of MSV satellite spot beams contained within each of the nine regions. The values were then further divided by a factor of 7, which is the frequency reuse factor for the MSV satellite spot

beams. This yields the expected value of co-channel satellite carriers in each of the nine regions for a fully-loaded MSV satellite system.

In Table 1, the carrier loading and antenna discrimination values for each of the nine regions are used to produce a total estimate of Inmarcat-4 received noise increase $\Delta T/T$ due to MSV's next-generation user terminals operating in satellite mode:

Table I: Potential Co-Channel Interference from MSV's Terminals to Inmarsat's Example 1-4 Satellite Spot Beam at 54" W.L.

(From satellite operations only)

	Г			Inma	rsat-4 Spot	Beam Side	Lobe Regio	ons		
Parameter	Units	1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9
Coverage Area	sq. deq.	0.19	0.20	0.88	0.71	2.63	3.83	4.67	2.05	23.78
Spot beam spacing	degrees	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mean spot beams / region	#	0.9	0.9	4.1	3.3	12.1	17.7	21.6	9.5	109.8
Freq. reuse pattern	#	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Mean co-freq carriers / rgn.	Ħ	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.7	2.5	3.1	1.4	15.7
Max MT EIRP	dBW	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
MSV carrier BW	kHz	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
MT EIRP Density	dBW/Hz	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0	-42.0
Free space loss	dB	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8	-188.8
Average shielding	dB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Est. Inm-4 antenna	-									
discrimination	dB	-22.5	-27.5	-30.0	-27.5	-22.5	-19.0	-22.5	-27.5	-30.0
Avg. MT power control	dB	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2 <u>.0</u>	-2.0
Voice activity factor	dB	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0
Inm-4 sat. pk. anlenna gain	dB/°K	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Inm-4 royr, noise temp	°K	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0
Inm-4 rovr. noise density	dBW/Hz	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5	-200.5
D. J. interference density	dBW/Hz	-226.3	-231.1	-227.1	-225.6	-214.9	-209.8	-212.4	-221.0	-212.8
Royd, interference density Royd, interference density	Watts/Hz	2.4E-23	7.8E-24	1.9E-23	2.8E-23	3.2E-22	1.1E-21	5.8E-22	8.0E-23	5.2E-22
Incremental ΔT/T increase	%	0.26%	0.09%	0.22%	0.31%	3.61%	11.76%	6.41%	0.89%	5.80%
Total received interference spectral density	dBW/Hz	-2058	3.00.0			<u>-</u>			-	
Total AT/T Increase at	QB44/112	2030								
Maximum Reuse	%	29.3%								

Potential Interference from MSV's Terminals Operating in ATC Mode:

In Fig. 4, the Inmarsat-4 side lobe discrimination contour lines from Fig. 1 are projected onto a satellite view showing the geographic locations of the 50 largest U.S. cellular metropolitan service areas (MSAs):

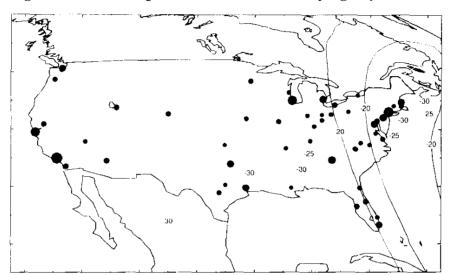


Fig. 4: Inmarsat-4 Spot Beam Pattern Overlaying Top-50 MSAs

Previously, MSV calculated the total number of allowed ancillary co-channel carriers over CONUS to he 2,438 carriers (MSV Ex Parte Presentation, "MSV's Next Generation Satellite System Coordination and Interference Considerations" (January 10, 2002)). For this analysis, the 2,438 carriers are assumed to be distributed proportionally among the top-50 MSA locations in Fig. 4. This should provide a fairly realistic distribution model of MSV's ATC traffic within the side lobe regions of Inmarsat's example spot beam.

Appendix A calculates the potential co-channel interference to Inmarsat's example spot beam from MSV's ATC terminals operating at locations corresponding to the 50 largest cellular MSAs. Fig. 4 was used to estimate the Inmarsat-4 antenna side lobe discrimination for each MSA location. In Table 2 below, the total received interference power calculated in Appendix A is converted to an equivalent $\Delta T/T$ increase in Inmarsat-4 satellite received noise:

Table 2: Potential Co-Channel Interference from MSV's Terminals to Inmarsat's Example 1-4 Satellite Spot Beam at 54" W.L.

(From ATC operations only)

Parameter	Units	Value
Inm-4 Satellite Receive Noise Temp.	K	650.0
Inm4 Sat. Rcv. Noise Spectral Density	dBW/Hz	-200.5
Inm4 Total Received Power from MSV Terminals		
Operating in ATC Mode (from Appendix A):	dBW	-165.1
MSV ATC Terminal Carrier Bandwidth	kHz	200.0
Inm-4 Received Power Spectral Density fm. MSV		
Terminals Operating in ATC Mode:	dBW/Hz	-218.1
Total ∆T/T Increase Based on Maximum		
ATC Frequency Reuse Across CONUS:	%	1.71%

Comparison to Previous MSV Results:

In previous filings MSV has provided calculations of potential interference levels from MSV's ATC user terminals to Inmarsat-4 assuming average Inmarsat-4 satellite antenna discrimination values of 20 dB, 25 dB, and 30 dB. In Table 3, the results of these previous calculations are compared to the $\Delta T/T$ numbers calculated above for Inmarsat's example beam pattern in Fig. 1.

Table 3: Potential Co-Channel Interference from MSV's Terminals in ATC Mode to Inmarsat-4 for Various Levels of Satellite Antenna Discrimination

	Inmarsat-	Inmarsat-4 Receive Antenna Discrimination Toward MSV's Satellite Service Area						
	fixed: 20 dB	fixed: 25 dB	fixed: 30 dB	<20 dB to 30 dB as per Fig. 1				
Potential Interference from Satellite Operations	103.6%	32.7%	10.4%	29.3%				
Potential Interference from ATC Operations	3.37%	1.06%	0.34%	1.71%				

Appendix A: Potential Co-Channel Interference to Inmarsat's Example Spot Beam from MSV Terminals Operating in ATC-Mode at Locations Corresponding to the 50 Largest Cellular MSAs

inm-4 rcvd.

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			% of Top-	of MSV	hmm-4	Max MSV		Average	Closed-Loop		Cross	Activity	Spot	Receive	rcvd. signal	fm. all MSV
MSA Rank:	City	State	50 MSA Traffic:	ATC return carriers	satellite (deg.) E	terminal EIRP (dBW)	Free Space Loss (dB)	Shielding (dB)	Power Control (dB)	Vocoder (dB)	Isolation (dB)	Factor B (dB) (Beam Ant. Gain (dBi)	Antenna Discrim (dB)	pwr. per ATC carrier (dBW)	ATC carriers (W)
_	LosAngeles	₹ Ö	8.1%	196	12.5	0	.188.8	-10	φ	7.4	ς	ļ-	4	0E-	-205.2	5.92E-19
5	NewYork	ž	6.0%	145	38.6	0	188.8	-10	Ģ	-7.4	ငှ	-	41	-24	-199.2	1.74E-18
c.)	SanFrancisco	CA	5.3%	129	8.4	0	-188.8	-10	9-	4.7-	έ	-	41	<u>е</u>	-205.2	3.90E-19
₹) (Chicago	<u></u>	5.2%	126	30.8	0	-188.8	-10	တ္ မ	4.7-	ကု၊	-	4	-24	-199.2	1.576-78
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6	Detroit	₹	30%	74	32.9	0	.188.8	01-	· •	-7.4	ιņ	-	41	-2-	-196.2	1.78E-18
01	Boston	Ψ	2.9%	71	38.1	0	-188.8	-10	ę	4.7-	ကု	-	4	-28	-203.2	3.40E-19
Ξ	Houston	×	2.8%	69	33.3	0	-188.8	-10	9-	4.7.	ώ	.	41	-30	-205.2	2.08E·19
12	Miami	4	2.8%	99	48.0	0	-188.8	-10	ė	-7.4	ć.	7	41	-20	195.2	2.05 E -18
13	Seallle	WA	2.6%	64	5.8	0	-188.8	-10	9-	-7,4	-3	-	41	-30	-205.2	1.93E-19
4	Татра	₫.	1.9%	47	44.7	0	-188.8	-10	9.	7.4	ė	7	41	-22	-197.2	8.96E-19
15	Phoenix	ξ	1.9%	46	18.0	0	-188.8	-10	9-	-7.4	ώ	7	4	30	-205.2	1.39E-19
16	Sacramento	CA	1.8%	45	8.7	0	-188.8	-10	9-	4.7-	ဗု	-	4	-30	-205.2	1.36E-19
17	Minneapolis	N N	1.8%	43	25.5	0	-188.8	-10	Ģ.	-7.4	ώ	-	41	ė,	-205.2	1.30E-19
<u>8</u>	SanDiego	CA	1.8%	43	14.0	0	-188.8	-10	9-	-7.4	ę.	7	4	-30	-205.2	1.30E-19
19	Cleveland	HO	1.7%	43	34.4	0	.188.8		9-	-7.4	ċ	.	4	-20	-195.2	1.30E-18
50	SaltLakeCity	5	1.7%	41	15.3	0	.188.8	-10	9-	-7.4	ę.	-	4	90	-205.2	1.24E-19
21	Orlando	귙	1.6%	39	45.2	0	-188.8	-10	9-	-7.4	ę.	-	4	-50	-195.2	1.18E-18
55	SILouis	OM	1.6%	39	31.5	0	-188.8		9-	7.4	ကု	-	41	-30	-205.2	1.18E-19
53	Denver	၀	1.6%	39	20.9	0	-188.8		9-		ç.	÷	14	90	-205.2	1.18E-19
54	Charlotte	ပ္	1.6%	39	o .	0	-188.8		Ģ.	7.4	င့်	-	41	-19	.194.2	1.48E-18
: 33	Baltimore	Ω	1.5%	37	38.9	0	-188.8		9-	-7.4	ę.	-	4	-22	.197.2	7.05E-19
56	Nortolk	۲	1.5%	37	41.2	0	-188.8		9-	-7.4	ņ	Ţ	4	-22	197.2	7.05E-19
27	Portland	OH	1.4%	35	ശ്	0	-188.8		•	-7.4	က်	,	4	င္က	-205.2	1.06E-19
198	SanAntonio	ř	1.4%	34	31.0	0	.188.8		ė.	-7.4	ကု	.	41	0E-	-205.2	1.03E-19
දි :	KansasCity	Š	1.3%	35	28.5	0	-188.8		•	7.4	ώ	Ţ	₹	90-	-205.2	9.66E-20
S 8	Columbus	Ŏ	1.2%	30	35.0	0	-188.8			7.4	ώ.	<u>.</u>	4	-50	-195.2	9.06E-19
5 6	Cincinnati	ᆼ	1.2%		8. 5 6. 5	0 1	-188.8		φ	7.4	ကု	- ,	. 41	-22	5.791-	5.72E-19
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38	Jacksonville	ĒŒ	9 %	22	<u>م</u>	o c	-188.8		1	-7.4	က်	· ·	4	2 5	-195.2	8.15E-19
36	LasVegas	Ž	1.1%	27	14.5	0	-188.8		φ	4.7-	ن	-	4	-30	-205.2	8.15E-20
37	Memphis	z	1.1%		34.3	0	-188.8	<u>ڊ</u>	9-	-7.4	ώ	7	4	-30	-205.2	8.15E-20
38	WPalmBeach	ద	1.1%		47.5	0	-188.8	-10	9·	-7.4	ယ်	-	41	-20	-195.2	7.85E-19
39	Raleigh	o Z	1.1%		40.8	0	-188.8		•	-7.4	6-	-	4	-50	-195.2	7.85E-19
40	Auslin	ř	1.1%	26	31.2	0	-188.8		7	7.4	ώ	7	41	e :	-205.2	7.85E-20
- 1	Louisville	¥	1.0%		34.8	0	-188.8		1	-7.4	ကု	-	4	-53	-198.2	3.94E-19
45	Greensboro	S	1.0%		40.0	0	-188.8		•	7.4	က်	÷	4	61-	-194.2	9.50E-19
	Indianapolis	z	1.0%		33.3	0	-188.8		7	-7.4	ώ.	.	41	-23	-198.2	3.78E-19
4	Pillsburgh	Ā	1.0%		36.0	0	-188.8			7.4	က <u>်</u>	.	4	6	-194.2	9.50E-19
÷.	OklahomaCity	ŏ	1.0%		28.6	0	-188.8		7	7.4	ŗ.	.	4	90-	-205.2	7.25E-20
94	Harfford	C	1.0%		38.2	0	-188.8		•	-7.4	•	-	4	-55	-200.2	2.20E-19
47	Richmond	*	%6:0		40.1	0	-188.8	-10	7	7.4	6	-	41	-21	196.2	5.52E-19
2 6	Rochester	ž	%6:0	22	34.8	0	-188.8		•	7.4	ကု	•	. 4:	19	-195.2	6.64E-19
41 (Dayton	ŏ	%6:0		34.4	0	-188.8				ώ.	7	41	-22	2.797.2	4.19E-19
20	NewOrleans	ځ	%6.0		37.6	0	188.8	-10	9.	4.7-	ώ	-		Đ.	2.05.2	6.64E-20
					<u> </u>	tal Inmars	at-4 Receiv	ed Signal	Total Inmarsat-4 Received Signal Power Per Co-frequency Channel From MSV'	o-freque	ncy Chann	el From M	ISV's ATC	C Return Cal	Return Carriers (dBW):	-165.1

Technical Certification

I, Gary G. Churan, Director – Systems Analysis & Optimization of Mobile Satellite

Ventures L.P., certify under penalty of perjury that:

I am **the** technically qualified person with overall responsibility for the preparation of the technical information contained in the above paper entitled "Co-Channel Interference to Inmarsat-4 Using Example Spot Beam Pattern Provided by Inmarsat" and the information contained in **this** document is true and correct to the best of my belief.

Lary G. Churan

Dated: November 4,2002